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LOCAL NOTICES.

Patent Medicines.
For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClarren & McKennan's, 88 Market street, and you will save money. tf

Real Linen Huck Towels,
At 12½c., worth 20c., at Barker's.

Juniper Tar Soap.
Cheaper than can be had elsewhere in the city, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Cashmere Long and Square Shawls,
Great bargains, at Barker's.

Prints.
6¼c., 10c. and 12½c., old prices, at Barker's.

Havana Tobacco,
Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Table Linens.
One case, 55c. per yard, worth 75c., at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Blankets.
Country and Eastern, closing out at extraordinary bargains, at Barker's.

Black and Colored Alpacas,
A very large stock in all prices and very cheap, at Barker's.

Pain Paint,
Pain Paint,
Pain Paint,
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator,
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator.
Another large stock just received of the above goods at McClarran & McKennan's Drug and Patent Medicine Store, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Have You Seen
The 12½c. Muslin at Barker's.

Muslins
6¼c., 10c., 12½ and 16c., same as before the rise, at Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Go to Barker's
For Dry Goods.

Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Finest French Brandy, Holland Gin,
Finest French Brandy, Holland Gin,
Port, Sherry and California Wines,
Port, Sherry and California Wines,
Catawba Wines,
Catawba Wines,
English and Scotch Ale, Dublin Stout.
Of the above goods we have undoubtedly the finest and most pure stock in the city. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 88 Market street.

The Eugenia Skirt,
At Barker's.

Shirting Linens,
And Shirt Fronts, cheap at Barker's.

The Daily Commercial
NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Daniel Lord, Esq., a distinguished member of the New York bar, died yesterday.

The oil refinery of Westlake, Hutchins & Co., Cleveland, was burned at ten o'clock Wednesday night. Loss about thirty thousand dollars. Partially insured.

The first session of the Ontario Local Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday. The Governor assented to all the bills that passed. Prominent among them is an act which provides for free grants of land and homestead exemption to actual settlers.

The meeting to sustain the President, held in Baltimore, Wednesday evening, was presided over by Mayor Banks, assisted by over one hundred Vice Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Governor Swann, Hon. L. W. Ross, of Illinois, Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, Hon. James Brooks, of New York, John L. Gallagher, of Kentucky, and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

A New Orleans special of Wednesday night says: Jefferson Davis is here. All the fire companies, as he passed to the St. Charles Hotel, gave him repeated cheers. As the party passed General Hancock's headquarters they took off their hats, and the band played the "Bonnie Blue Flag." But six out of thirty companies carried the flag of the United States. Indignation is expressed by the citizens, and fears are entertained of trouble to-night.

In New York Presidential pools are fashionable. A Republican has staked ten thousand dollars on Grant, which bet has been taken by a prominent Democrat. It is said that Morrissey will put up nearly a million dollars in various ways on the result of the contest next fall.

The Omaha *Republican* learns from a reliable source that about twelve hundred Indians are gathered around Fort Laramie, and conducting themselves in a threatening and insolent manner. They have already commenced depredations on stock.

Montana papers report that the Blackfeet Indians have inaugurated their yearly raid, and are now infesting the Benton road, between Kennedy's ranche and Gum river. They have already killed one man and run off over a hundred horses, besides creating a panic among the settlers in the neighborhood. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coaches were fired at several times. Dispatches to Governor Smith, from Colonel Scribner state that Kennedy's ranche, thirty-five miles from Helena, was burned by the Indians, and Mrs. Kennedy and her children carried off by the savages.

The conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Bishop Daggett presiding, and the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson presiding, are in session in Baltimore.

The New York Assembly yesterday, by a vote of 95 to 1, impeached ex-Canal Commissioner Dorn, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

A proposition was laid before the Senate to make the pay of the New York Common Council $3,000 per annum each. Mr. Pierce also introduced a resolution to examine into the condition of the New York and Erie Road, with power to send for persons and papers.

The joint resolution withdrawing the consent of the State of New Jersey to the ratification or the proposed amendment to the Constitution passed the Senate yesterday over the veto. The joint meeting will be held Wednesday evening next.

A disastrous fire occurred at Pittsfield, Mass., Wednesday morning. Root's block, containing the postoffice, three stores, the Berkshire Life Insurance and several other offices, was burnt. Loss $50,000, partially insured.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention to nominate delegates to the National Convention will be held in Trenton on the 10th of June.

A dispatch from Coyote, Kansas, the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., says: "Kansas, through her Legislature, from these wilds, sends greeting to her sister States. The Legislative excursion party, numbering over three hundred, arrived here to-day, and will return to Junction City for a reception and ball to-night, and reach Topeka to-morrow."

The Grand Jury in the Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia yesterday found true bills against the Tack Brothers, Emil Schalk and John Grierson for conspiracy, growing out of certain oil speculations.

BY MAILS.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says it is thought that the Supreme Court will decide that "greenbacks are unconstitutional," —and that the Secretary of the Treasury will settle all claims as they may arise by paying them in coin. He adds that "this will settle the whole matter in a manner that will be acceptable to the people."

The Rev. Tyng has got company over the water. Professor Rogers has just been defeated for re-election to the chair of Political Economy in Oxford University, for having attended a Baptist chapel during the Jamaica excitement. Tyng-a-ling-ting!

An able article on co-operative shopkeeping in the *Spectator*, says that under the credit system no retail business can be made to pay, unless fifty per cent. advance on wholesale prices is obtained for the goods disposed of. So it would seem as if "cash down" were the main element of success in co-operation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1868.

SCHOONER LOST.

The schooner Mary Lee, from New Orleans for New York, went ashore on Long Beach, Jersey coast, Sunday night. The mate was washed overboard, and three of crew perished in the rigging.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Russia, from Liverpool on the 22d, arrived this afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A large meeting was held to-night in aid of the proposed International Memorial Church and Hall in London. Speeches were made by Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Tyng and others.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1868. NO. 149.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

School Superintendent for Birmingham.

Allegheny Agricultural Society's Claim.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

THE GENERAL REGISTRY LAW.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 5, 1868.
SENATE.
Bills Introduced.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny—Allowing the School Directors of East Birmingham to elect a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Authorizing the Monongahela turnpike to charge tolls on certain parties not passing through the gates.

Repealing so much of the act of April 30, 1864, as imposes a tax on net revenue or income of corporations that pay tax on dividends.

By Mr. Browne, of Mercer—Incorporating the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, formed by consolidating the Oil Creek, Warren and Franklin and Farmers' Railroad Companies.

Mr. Lowry, of Erie—Joint resolution relative to improvement of the Ohio river and enlargement of the Erie canal.

Mr. Browne, of Lawrence, moved that the Senate adjourn from Tuesday morning next until Thursday evening after. Agreed to.

Mr. Coleman of Lebanon, read in place a supplement to an act of April 10, 1849, creating a sinking fund, as follows: That the valuation of the real estate of any decedent subject to a collateral inheritance tax agreeably to the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be the same as that assessed upon the same property by the last previous triennial assessment and valuation of the assessors and commissioners of the county in which said real estate is located.

Bills Passed Finally.

Providing for the payment of damages awarded Allegheny County Agricultural Society by reason of occupation of their lands by State troops.

Mr. White, of Indiana, read in place a bill extending the provisions of the general Fee bill of 1865 for two more years.

Improvement of Ohio River.

Mr. Lowry's joint resolutions relative to the Ohio river and Erie canal are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce between the several States of the Union; and whereas the Ohio river is a great and important line of internal communication in which many of the States of this Union are interested, and whereas the survey nearly completed by eminent engineers in the employ of the United States Government will demonstrate that this great channel of commerce can be put in good and permanent condition for the passage of steamboats at all seasons of the year, when it is unobstructed by ice, for a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania, the importance of this great channel of commerce will fully justify the expenditure of the sum named.

2d. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to urge and vote for such appropriation as will secure the permanent improvement of the Ohio river upon the best plan that civil engineers may recommend.

3d. That as a necessary adjunct of the improvement of the channel of the Ohio river, the enlargement of the Erie canal, connecting said river with Lake Erie, to a capacity sufficient for the transportation of the largest class of at least three hundred tons, is of the first importance, not only to the commercial cities of the country, but also as a military highway for the nation in time of war, and therefore enlargement is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, to which is urged to co-operate with Pennsylvania in aiding and promoting this great work.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole morning session was occupied with the second reading of the appropriation bill without conclusion.

Army Claims.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, read in place a bill authorizing and directing the Auditor General to audit all claims presented to him on behalf of any citizen or citizens, firm, corporation, municipality or other claimant against the United States for services rendered or moneys expended in Pennsylvania, during or on account of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and having examined and audited such claims as containing what is justly due, the Auditor General shall append his official certificate, setting forth on behalf of Pennsylvania the amount so audited. All such certificates shall be countersigned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the claimant may present the same to the United States accounting department for payment, the State not to be responsible for the claim, but simply to certify thereto.

Bills Passed Finally.

Authorizing incorporated companies to invest bonds and mortgages, ground rents and Government securities.

A general fee bill, except for Allegheny, Lancaster, York and Montgomery.

The registry law passed second reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, read in place a bill incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

The whole afternoon session was occupied in discussing the appropriation bill, which passed second reading.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

A Man Killed While Defending a Wife from Her Husband---Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 5, 1868.

A man by the name of Thomas died last night from the effects of a stab which he received two or three days ago at the hands of one Herring, who resides at Crab Orchard, near this city. Herring was beating his wife, when Thomas interfered, and the infuriated wife-beater turned upon him with a knife.

A man by the name of Stull, a resident of Girard, while attempting to jump on the Youngstown Express last night fell under the cars, and had both legs cut off by the wheels. He died this morning.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to Republican State Convention from Clearfield and Forest for Grant and Curtin.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
RIDGEWAY, PA., March 5, 1868.

The Republican conferees met here to-day and elected A. C. Finney, of Clearfield, Senatorial, and John A. Dale, of Forest, Representative delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Grant and Curtin. S.

No U. S. Senator yet Elected in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, March 5.—The Legislature had three ballots to-day for United States Senator, but no election. On the third ballot Thomas received 28, and Swann 24 votes.

RIOT ON WARD'S ISLAND.

Irish and German Emigrants at War---The Police Interfere and Quell the Disturbance.

NEW YORK, March 5.—About half past eight this morning, a riot broke out among the emigrants on Ward's Island, which, but for the timely arrival of the police, would have ended in terrible bloodshed. A bad feeling has for some time existed between the German and Irish emigrants, which finally culminated in an attack of 700 of the latter upon their enemies, who had also put themselves into a sort of army array. The Irishmen seized on pitchforks, clubs, axes, ice splitters, long poles, with obtain teeth as weapons. The Germans barricaded themselves in the basement of the hospital building, when the Irishmen attempted to break in the house. The doors of the corridors were battered down, and the fight was going on quite fiercely, when a strong force of police arrived and succeeded in quelling the row, though not before being compelled to shoot down four of the belligerents. Eighteen of the rioters were wounded more or less seriously, and eighty-six were secured and confined in a building strongly guarded by police. The emigrants engaged in the fight are still excited, and declare the fight will be renewed as soon as the police leave the island.

CHICAGO.

Explosion----Four Men Killed----High School Building Burned.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Yesterday afternoon, while five men were engaged in tamping an unexploded blast on the Norton Canal, near Lemont, in this county, the blast exploded, killing three of them instantly and injuring another so that he subsequently died. The fifth was seriously injured, but will probably recover.

The High School building at Fon du Lac was destroyed by fire last night, together with all the books, fixtures, &c. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insured for $15,000.

The fifth annual report to the stockholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad shows the net earnings for the year ending December 31, 1867, to be $1,745,709 42.

IMPEACHMENT!

Another Step in the Programme.

ORGANIZATION OF HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice Chase Takes His Seat.

Administering the Oath to Senators.

Objection to Mr. Wade Being Sworn

His Alleged Ineligibility.

Interesting Debate on the Question

Adjournment Without Completing the Organization.

THE SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1868.
Scene in the Senate.

Another big day in Washington and big jam at the Capitol, and another very important step in the programme of impeachment. As early as nine o'clock this morning all the avenues leading to the capitol were thronged, for it was known that the Senate would, at one o'clock, resolve itself into the high court which is to weigh and determine Andrew Johnson's right to continue in office. Long before the hour of noon the galleries of the Senate were crowded with an attentive concourse of both sexes. The ladies' gallery presented an unusually brilliant appearance and its occupants chattered like ten thousand magpies, until a rap of the Vice President's gavel awed them into silence and warned them of a prayer from the Chaplain, which immediately followed. A rumor was then put in circulation and touched with the spirit of electricity that Chief Justice Chase had declined to open the Court to-day on account of the McArdle case, which engrossed his attention and that of all his associates on the Supreme Bench. This turned out a false alarm. The usual routine business of the morning hour proceeded, and is voted a bore by all present. People have come to witness a great ceromony, and have no patience with previous bills and such legislative trifles as seem to engross the attention of the Senate for the first hour.

One o'clock is anxiously watched for, and promptly at that hour the entrance doors of the Senate Chamber were thrown open, and floors and galleries are hushed into keen expectancy. A moment later the Chief Justice, easily recognizable in his judicial robes, enters, accompanied by Senator Pomeroy on his left, and followed by Judge Nelson, who is in plain citizen's dress, and walked arm-in-arm with Senator Wilson. Mr. Wade, in the chair, immediately raps the gavel, suspends legislative business, announces the resolution of yesterday for the organization of the court, and vacates the chair. The Chief Justice with his escort walks down the aisle to the desk of the Vice President, behind which he stands and says: "Senators, I am here in obedience to your notice for the purpose of proceeding with you in forming a court of impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. I am now ready to take the oath."

Chief Justice Sworn In.

Associate Justice Nelson then administered the following oath to the Chief Justice: "I do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws, so help me God."

Swearing of the Senators.

The Chief Justice then took the chair vacated a few moments before by Mr. Wade, and ordered the Senators to be sworn in in succession.

The Galleries and Floor Crowded.

By this time the galleries were so crowded that scores of ladies were seated on the steps and in the aisles, and the doors were choked up with spectators. Members from the House flocked in and crowded the floor and lobbies of the Chamber. Prominent among them, and evidently pleased at what was going on, as if conscious of the early part he had taken in it, was Mr. Ashley, who stood up behind Mr. Sumner. Speaker Colfax nestled himself on Chandler's seat. Messrs. Eggleston and Cary, from opposite sides of the floor, gazed fixedly at the great prologue. The diplomatic gallery was by this time literally choked up with foreign ministers, including Mr. Thornton, and Senator's wives, including Mrs. Wade.

The extreme quiet that fell on the floor and galleries as the solemn and measured sentence of the Chief Justice was uttered, became less absolute as Senator after Senator was sworn. There was some disappointment that the Senators were not sworn in groups, as on the first day of Congress, instead of one by one in alphabetical order. Commencing with Anthony the roll proceeded, and as the names were called the Senators approached the desk of the presiding officer, where the Chief Justice administered the same oath that he himself had taken a few moments before. Meantime the managers in the front of the House had come over in procession, and were waiting to enter the chamber, led by Mr. Bingham. They evidently expected a shorter process of organizing the court. As it was they did not make their appearance inside the bar of the Senate. Name after name was called and Senator after Senator was qualified. Only three failed to respond—Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson, of New Hampshire, who are campaigning in the East, and Saulsbury, who was laboring under an indisposition to which he is an unfortunate victim.

Objection to Mr. Wade as a Juror.

The call had reached the W's, and there were only five names remaining on the roll. It seemed as if the organization of the Court was all but complete, but at the call of Mr. Wade's name the monotony of the past half hour was interrupted by Mr. Hendricks, who rose in his seat, and in a few incisive sentences undertook to show why Mr. Wade should not be permitted to sit as a member of the court that may transfer him the Executive office now held by Andrew Johnson, for whose displacement the court is organized. He spoke briefly, but stated his case plainly. His point was that as the Constitution provided that the Vice President could not sit as President of the court, because it involved his own succession, so neither could Mr. Wade, who was the acting Vice President, sit as a member of the Court.

Several Senators rose to respond, Messrs. Howard and Sherman among them. The Chief Justice recognized the latter, who, evidently prepared for what had occurred, replied that his colleague was a Senator from Ohio; that Ohio was entitled to two representatives in the Court, and quoted from the Constitution.

Mr. Howard followed. He could see no distinction between Mr. Patterson, who was connected with the President by ties of relationship, and Mr. Wade, who had merely an interest in the result of the trial. Mr. Howard sat down, and again there were several claimants for the floor. Reverdy Johnson was recognized, and in a short speech, which commanded breathless attention in the chamber, supported the views of Mr. Hendricks, quoting a precedent established by the Senate itself in the case of Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, in which it was declared that no man could vote on any question in which he was personally interested. He referred to Mr. Sumner, who had labored hard to get that decision in the Stockton case.

Mr. Sumner attempted to get the floor in reply to show the want of analogy between the two cases, but Garrett Davis attracted the eye of the Chief Justice first, and in a speech of about five minutes duration, attempted to show that Mr. Hendricks's objection was well taken.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, thought the objection could only come from the accused, and that no Senator had a right to make it.

This point was soon after put into more forcible illustration by Mr. Morton, when he said that no Senator had a right to challenge unless he appeared on the floor as the counsel for the accused. If Mr. Hendricks and the others who denied Mr. Wade's right to a seat in the court, appeared here as Mr. Johnson's attorneys, well and good; but if so, he did not see how they could be judges and jurors also. This short speech of Morton's fell with great weight upon all present.

Messrs. Williams and Fessenden maintained that the present was not the time to settle the question. The court was not yet organized, and it was not for one Senator to say that one and this one should not sit as a member.

This presented a confused aspect of affairs. Manifestly it was not the Senate that was in session, for if so the Chief Justice would not be in the chair. It was not in high court of impeachment, for that was not yet finally organized. It was a transition state from one to the other, and a very critical juncture at which to raise such an important question as was now being debated.

Still the debate went on. Messrs. Sumner, Pomeroy, Grimes, Dixon and others took part. Each speech seemed, instead of deciding the question, to open up new points of discussion. At half past four it became evident that the subject could not be determined to-day, and the Court, and immediately after the Senate, adjourned to renew the debate to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
To Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1868.
SENATE.

After a variety of unimportant business, Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to rebuild levees on the east bank of the Mississippi river, and reclaim lands on the Yazoo river.

The President *pro tem.* said the morning hour having expired, all legislation and executive business of the Senate is ordered to cease for the purpose of proceeding to business connected with the impeachment of the President of the United States. The chair is vacated for that purpose.

The Chief Justice then advanced up the aisle, clad in his official robes, and escorted by Mr. POMEROY, Chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, with Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, on his right, Messrs. Buckalew, Wilson and other members of the Committee, with the members of the House, who stood behind the bar of the Senate.

The Chief Justice having ascended the President's chair, said, in a measured and impressive voice:

"Senators, in obedience to a notice, I have appeared to join with you in forming a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States, and I am now ready to take the oath."

The following oath was then administered to the Chief Justice by Judge Nelson:

"I do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws, so help me God."

The Chief Justice then said: "Senators, the oath will now be administered to the Senators as they will be called by the Secretary in succession."

The Secretary called the roll, each Senator advancing in turn and taking the oath prescribed in the rules. The only Senators absent were Messrs. Doolittle, Edmunds, Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Saulsbury.

When Senator Anthony's name first was called, Mr. HENDRICKS rose and put the question to the presiding officer whether the Senator from Ohio, being the person who would succeed in the Presidential office, was entitled to sit as a juror in the case.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that the Constitution itself settled that question. It provided that the presiding officer should not preside on the trial of an impeachment of the President, but being entitled to his right to be a member of the court, it follows by implication that he had the right.

Mr. HOWARD argued to the same effect.

Mr. JOHNSON assimilated the trial to an ordinary judicial proceeding, and reminded the Senate that no Judge would be allowed to sit in a case where he had a direct interest. He submitted whether it was not proper to postpone the decision of the question, in order particularly that precedents of the English House of Lords might be examined. He moved, therefore, that the question be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. HENDRICKS claimed that when Mr. Wade should cease to be presiding officer of the Senate, he could be sworn in, but now he was incompetent. In the case of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, the question had been decided that the enlargement of the Senator, being interested in the result of the vote, had no right to vote. He hoped the motion of the Senator from Maryland would prevail.

The debate was continued at great length by Messrs. DAVIS, HENDRICKS and BAYARD against Mr. Wade's right to sit as a member of the court, and by Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, WILLIAMS, HOWARD, MORTON, SHERMAN, SUMNER, HOWE, DRAKE and THAYER in favor thereof.

Mr. MORTON argued that there was no person here authorized to make objection, because Mr. Wade is the right of the party to waive the objection of interest on the part of the jury, and the President, when he came here for trial, might say why was not the Senator from Ohio sworn. The theory of his colleague, Mr. HENDRICKS, was false. While impeached he was to be tried by the Senate. The Senator from Ohio was a Senator, and his rights as such could not be taken from him. His election as president only made him sooner of his rights as a Senator, but, aside from this, he repeated that there was no person here entitled to raise the question.

Mr. DAVIS claimed that the question of law was clear, that the Senator from Ohio was entitled to participate in this trial. If the Constitution were silent on the subject, no one would have challenged the right of the presiding officer of the Senate to preside on this trial. The Constitution, however, had provided for that question, and had gone no further. If any objection did exist to the Senator from Ohio, the only party who had a right to raise the objection was not here, and not represented here.

Mr. THAYER argued that if the question of interest was to be raised in the case of the Senator from Ohio, it ought with greater reason to be raised against the Senator from Tennessee, who was so closely allied with the President. Besides, every Senator who might succeed to the office of presiding officer was also interested but one degree less than the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. HOWARD desired to call the attention of the Chair to the real matter before the body, and inquire whether the pending motion that the other Senators be sworn in was in order.

Chief Justice Chase replied affirmatively.

Mr. HOWARD suggested that he could not see the necessity of expending further time on this motion. It was a question of order. The Senate of the United States was endeavoring to put on the judicial functions.

After some further debate, the court of impeachment, at half-past four, adjourned till one to-morrow, and the Senate immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Very few members are present; many have gone home, expecting that no legislative business will be done during the trial of impeachment.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill providing that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the United States, by death or resignation, the duties of the office devolve upon the Associate Justice whose commission is senior in time, until removed, or another Chief Justice appointed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report any time.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a resolution from Germans of Cincinnati in reference to the treatment of emigrant passengers. Referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Objection to Mr. Wade as a Juror.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill to incorporate the National Art Union Association. Referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

The Banking Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the General Banking Law, so that State Banks in process of liquidation, after faithful payment of debts, may be relieved from making monthly statements, and from the payment of tax on circulation after deposit.

The House then took up the case of R. R. Butler, Representative elect from the First District of Tennessee.

Mr. CHANLER advocated Butler's claim to a seat.

Mr. JUDD moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to attend the impeachment managers to the bar of the Senate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed it, as only the managers were invited to be present.

Mr. BINGHAM stated that the issue had not yet been joined; until then, it was unnecessary to ask the attendance of the House.

Mr. JUDD withdrew his motion.

The managers then proceeded to the Senate chamber and the discussion of the Tennessee election case was resumed.

During the discussion Mr. MYERS said the country was much interested in the announcement that the Committee on Ways and Means were about to report a bill to repeal the tax on manufactures, as the determination of the question by the House would take much time, he suggested that a bill be passed relieving manufactures from duty for a limited time, or until a system be perfected, or for sixty days.

Mr. SCOFIELD remarked that the present laws were about twenty statutes, and consequently were in piecemeal. Some contain what was in others; some contradict and some modify each other. The actual condition of the law could be found only by collation, comparing one part with another, and making one body of all the laws, consistent in all their different parts. If a joint resolution or bill, such as the gentleman from Pennsylvania had suggested, be passed, it would of course except tobacco, distilled spirits, &c., from its provisions, all of which would be provided for in general regulations. He thought an adjournment over would enable the Committee on Ways and Means to facilitate their business, for although the Committee were authorized to sit during the session of the House, it was a divided allegiance. The Committee would provide for a section of certain things, but say nothing about others. The question should be submitted to Committee as to whether they could contrive such a bill as suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, without deranging the general plan which they propose in the revision of the laws.

The contested election case was resumed, and finally the House adopted the resolution of Mr. BUTLER, substituting the case for that of the Committee on Elections, with instructions.

Mr. DAWES immediately reported back the proposition, and its consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill appointing Erastus B. Wolcott, of Wisconsin; John H. Martindale, of New York, and Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, managers of the national asylum for disabled soldiers, and authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish from captured ordnance such ordnance with implements as he may deem proper to the several national asylums, for the purpose of firing salutes, and such small arms and equipments as may be necessary for the purpose of guard duty at the asylum, which passed.

Adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Further News from Abyssinia.

Theodoro Advancing with 30,000 Men.

Meeting of Friends of Disraeli.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguayans Still Successful.

DEATH OF MINISTER ASBOTH.

The Civil War in Japan,

Foreign Ministers Withdraw from Osaca.

American Brig Abandoned at Sea.

Speech of Disraeli in the Commons

POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Payment of Franco-Mexican Bonds.

Union of Danubian Principalities.

Abyssinia.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Gen. Napier to Sir Stafford Northcote, written at Attegerate, but bearing no date, says: News has been received from Magdala to January 17th, and from the camp of King Theodore to the 9th. The captives were well. They have been entrusted to a portion of the King's army to be taken to Magdala. The King moves slowly, but if he abandons his baggage, &c., he may reach Magdala at any time. It is said Merelek has gone to fight the King. No clue can be obtained to the King's views.

The correspondence of the *Herald* in a letter dated Atalo, February 15th, via Suez, February 26th, says: The advance is within fifteen days march of Magdala. General Napier meets Prince Kassai, of Tigre, on the 20th, to offer peace, when a grand review will be held of the native chiefs, but Merriwether treated the envoy of Prince Kassai badly, and peace with him is doubtful.

The enemy have shot some English stragglers; also, six Arabs, all of whom were mutilated after death. Three English officers are missing. King Theodore is advancing with thirty thousand men, but he makes only three miles a day. It is said that Merelek and other chiefs will visit Magdala with forty thousand warriors. News was received from the captives two days last week. There is no forage beyond here.

Meeting of Tories.

LONDON, March 5.—A large meeting of, the friends of Disraeli was held at the official residence last night. Nearly all the leading Tory members of Parliament were present. The proceedings were not made public, but the meeting is regarded as a favorable indication of the strength of the new Premier.

Released.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Lord Lieutenant has released from confinement W. Johnson, Grand Secretary of the Orangemen, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for leading an illegal procession.

South America.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—The South American mail steamer which touched at Lisbon has arrived here. The details from Rio Parana are important. The good fortune of the Paraguayans continued. The Brazilians made several attempts to cut the communications of General Lopez, through the Gran Chalco, but failed, and in the engagement which took place, Lopez gained fresh advantages.

Death of Gen. Asboth.

General Asboth, Minister resident of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died after a protracted illness.

War in Japan.

LONDON, March 5.—Late dispatches from China and Japan are received via India. The civil war in Japan raged with great violence. Several combats had taken place between the partisans of the Shagoon and the Damios, which was attended with heavy losses of life and great excesses committed on both sides. In consequence of the insecure condition of the country, the Ministers of foreign powers had all left Osaca.

Abandoned at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—The brig Amanda Gulon, from New York, bound for Martinique, was abandoned at sea. Only the mate and two seamen were saved.

British Parliament.

LONDON, March 5, Evening.—In the Commons, this evening, Disraeli appeared for the first time since the resignation of Derby. Upon entering the House he was received with loud cheers from both Government and opposition benches. Disraeli soon afterwards rose, and after giving notice of the introduction of certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland, referred to the retirement of Earl Derby, saying his colleagues were loath to sever their connection with such a leader. No language could express their estimate of the character and career of such a chief, and they all most earnestly hoped for his restoration to health and power.

Disraeli then proceeded to say Her Majesty had been pleased to entrust to him the task of forming a government, and he should not decline the gracious offer, accompanied as it was by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs the policy of Lord Derby during the last two years of his administration would be followed by the new ministry, and in foreign affairs the policy of Lord Stanley would be adhered to. This would be a policy of peace—not one of isolation, but one of generous simpathy and regard for our own interests and those of other nations. Such a policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England, based as it was upon esteem and respect. The domestic policy of the new government would be a liberal one. [Cheers and laughter.] Recognizing national traits as best securing national institutions, he regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, but as Lord Derby had said on a public occasion, such action was the only safeguard against uncrupulous foreign confederation. Such a suspension of the privileges of the writ was not incompatible with the gentle exercise of the law, and he was of opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with a tender regard for that country. After a few more explanations, not of general importance, Disraeli resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. Bouverie, member from Kilmarnack, said the policy of Lord Derby, referred to by the Premier, was uncertain if it meant retention of office only, the new Government would meet with serious opposition in the House of Lords.

Earl Malmsbury said the subject of Irish grievances would come up for discussion on Tuesday next. After announcing the change in the Government, he added its policy would remain unaltered.

Earl Russell declared that no confidence could be placed in a policy which was always saying one thing and meaning another. He said the liberal members had given their support to Lord Derby on his pledge to bring about a reduction of the franchise, but none had in reality been made. Such a mode of educating a party was unprecedented.

French Budget.

PARIS, Evening, March 5.—The forthcoming ministerial budget will press the payment of the principal and interest of the Franco-Mexican bonds.

New Russian Project.

It is said Russia has been strongly urging upon the western powers a scheme for the independent union of the Danubian principalities.

Paris's Money Market.

PARIS, March 5, Evening.—The bourse to-day was buoyant; rentes closed at an advance.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Afternoon, March 5.—Consols 93⅝@93⅞; 5-20s 71⅞; Illinois Centrals 80¾; Erie 47¾.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—United States Bonds closed firm at 79½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton closed quieter; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 10d; sales of the day 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

Produce—Rosin in commons declined 3d, quoted at 7s 6d. Other quotations unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Petroleum closed active and advanced 1 franc; standard white 45 francs 50 centimes.

Decrease in Specie.

LONDON, March 5.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the specie has decreased £218,000 sterling.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

CASE OF BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

Bill Relative to Supreme Court.

Public Lands on Great Miami River.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S COUNSEL.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1868.
Congressional.

The election case of Butler, of Tennessee, was considered again in the House to-day, and recommitted to the Election Committee. They will probably report a bill relieving him from political disabilities, so that he can take his seat.

Supreme Court Bill.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in relation to the Supreme Court of the United States. It provides that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the United States from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of his office, such duties shall devolve upon the Assistant Justice oldest as to date of commission, and who shall exercise such duties until such disability of the Chief Justice shall be removed, or until another Chief Justice shall be duly appointed and qualified. It was referred.

The Senate was without legislative interest to-day.

Islands in Great Miami River.

The official promulgation of the following act just signed by the President is made to-day:

Be it enacted, &c., That in the case of such islands in the Great Miami river, in the State of Ohio, as are undisposed of, or any vacant public lands adjacent thereto, which are in the actual and exclusive occupancy of any per one who have made improvements thereon, or of their heirs or assigns, such occupants thereof, shall have the preference right to entry of the same at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, on making proof and payment to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and paying the fees therein, within twelve months from the passage of this act, and patents shall issue for the tracts so entered as usual in cases of public land.

The President's Counsel.

The President was engaged to-day conferring with the Attorney General, Judge Black and others, relative to the impeachment trial. It is probable that he will have the same number of counsel (seven) as will represent the House of Representatives as managers to prosecute the case, and he will select them from the following named gentlemen: Judge Benjamin Curtis, of Massachusetts; James T. Brady, David Dudley Field, William M. Evarts and George Ticknor Curtis, of New York; J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. G. Thurman and W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio. Charles O'Connor will not be employed in the case.

Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

JUDGE MELLON, in a note, says he was opposed to consolidation "shortly after the act was published," and that he wrote an article opposing it, which we printed. This we admit, but he will recollect that early in the discussion of the question of consolidation he favored it. If he did not, then several entertaining conversations were wholly and very strangely misunderstood.

THE Democrats in their State Convention let severly alone the question of Presidential candidate. They instructed their delegates to "vote as a unit for the candidates for President and Vice President and the platform," but indulged in no expression of preference. In this the PENDLETON-ites sustained a defeat, and the action of the Convention swells the proof that MR. PENDLETON is not so much of a "coming man" as he was.

SOMETHING must be wrong with the Democratic, greenback-repudiation-PENDLETON-ian machinery, or the State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, after all the howling we have heard, surely would not have ground out such a grist of dilution as the following:

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the laws on which the several loans are based.

Could there be anything more tame than this? As the next thing to nothing at all, we may safely assume that it is about the last we shall hear of Mr. PENDLETON'S doctrine of an unlimited issue of greenbacks to pay off our obligations.

Resolved, That we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant Volunteer Soldiers who so freely took up arms to defend the flag, and prevent the destruction of the Union, and that we cannot in justice to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States, and negro equality made the rule in all.

Who voted this resolution does the reader suppose? Doubtless it must be the expression of the opinion of a body largely composed of men who sent their sons to recruit the armies of the Union, and who liberally contributed their money to sustain the same armies in the field. The reader who thus guesses betrays a want of acquaintance with the limits of mortal audacity. The resolution was passed by the Democratic Convention which met the other day at Harrisburg. Even as SCAPIN used to vent his most elevated sentiments just after he had perpetrated one piece of rascality and was planning another, or to take an illustration more familiar to most of our readers, as the distinguished PECKSNIFF was wont to discourse to his lovely and interesting daughters his most beautiful morality in his most unctuous manner at the time when his hypocrisy was in most peril of being unmasked, even so our Democratic friends, SCAPIN and PECKSNIFF both hoped to cause their real characters to be forgotten in admiration or recognition of their fine sentiments. "Can one be wicked and talk so nice?" naturally asks the song. The Democrats evidently hope that in respect for their patriotic words the people will forget that in the time of the country's terrible trials these same wordy patriots not only refused to take up arms themselves but denounced the gallant volunteers who did, and also did all in their power to countenance their enemies.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

The elections of officers in a majority of the townships and many of the boroughs of this and adjoining counties will take place in a few weeks, and it is important that they receive due attention from Republican voters. As was stated in these columns some time ago, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular to his followers throughout the State, urging upon them the importance of securing by any means in their power the election boards in the several districts, so as to insure a Democratic victory in October and November in this State. Now, is it not obligatory on every Republican voter in the townships and boroughs to see that this scheme of the enemy does not succeed? It will not do for one man to stay away from the polls in the hope that there will be a majority without his vote. No matter whether the majority in a district be large or small, every Republican voter should attend the elections on the 20th, and make sure of an honest and faithful election board to conduct the more important elections of October and November.

THE OIL DEALERS' CONVENTION.

The National Convention of Oil Refiners, Producers and Dealers, which has just closed its session in this city, has been fully reported in our columns. The several branches of the trade were ably represented, and the Convention was not lacking either in numbers or intelligence. The main object seems to be to combine the several interests of the refiner, the producer, the dealer and the exporter in opposition to any tax whatever upon petroleum or its products. The broad ground is taken that petroleum is a necessary article of life, and not a luxury, and that if taxed at all, it should be taxed in the same ratio as other useful articles. But the Convention goes even further than this. It declares that any taxation upon oil, however small, tends to cripple the business, and operates against the domestic manufacturer, and in favor of the foreign competitor. The determination is expressed to labor zealously and persistently until all taxation upon petroleum is abolished. With this object in view, the Convention took measures for the formation of a national organization.

INSTRUCTING THE SENATE.

The letter of Chief Justice CHASE, instructing the Senate with reference to the rules that are to govern the impeachment trial, will be regarded by most persons as an extraordinary proceeding. Why he should have written it, what object he intended to subserve, are questions that will occur to most of minds. The Senate, after patient labor of nearly a week, adopted such rules as in its own judgment were deemed most expedient. Mr. CHASE could not have been ignorant of what the Senate was doing, and it would have been much more proper in him, and what most of men would have done, had he suggested to Senators personally any doubts he entertained of the regularity of the proceeding, than make it the subject for a lecture and rebuke, in the form of a protest, after the work had been done. The Senate is the highest legislative body in the land, and embraces some of the ablest and most experienced lawyers we have. It seems remarkable indeed that in the course of a whole week of discussion in framing the rules, no Senator should have raised the question of regularity, if there was the slightest reason for doing it. If the whole Senate is at fault in this, then there is less reason than has been supposed for counting on intelligent and perfectly just results, and we cannot too much thank the Chief Justice for revising its action, and evincing the purpose of directing it so long as the trial lasts. If, however, he stands on punctilio, and if his objection is that he has not been consulted, or even if he seriously holds that nothing in that connection is regular without his presence and advice, then the Senate, while it may accord to his views the consideration always due to one differing from it in opinion—though not quite relishing the manner in which his views are expressed—will probably feel called upon to stand by its own judgment.

It is evident that in impeaching the President the Chief Justice was substituted for the Vice President, merely because the latter officer would be directly interested in the result, and would, therefore, be an improper person to preside. And it is furthermore likely that it was contemplated that the Chief Justice would act as the Vice President would otherwise act, and that no function of the Chief Justice as such, but simply the power and duties of the Vice President, would pertain to him in presiding over the Senate as the high court of impeachment. The substitution of the Chief Justice for the Vice President, we apprehend, was solely to obtain a person presiding who had no interest in the trial. The court thus organized will decide all questions for itself, and its final decision will be by ballot, and the Chief Justice as presiding officer will have no voice or part in it.

It is to be hoped that no delay will occur from the letter of Judge CHASE, and that the harmony of the proceedings will not be interrupted by this somewhat extraordinary step on his part. The proceedings yesterday appear to warrant this hope. The Chief Justice seems to have reconsidered what purpose he may have had, for he met with the Senate and proceeded to the business as though nothing had happened.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

Lately the press of Philadelphia have been aroused to the importance of preserving the railway connections of that city, and the trade of the interior and the West. We feel gratified at this, and feel that our efforts to draw the attention of our great sea-board city to what, through supineness, it has lost and is liable to lose, have been instrumental in producing a feeling there, of which the following, quoted from the *Press*, is a promising indication:

> The passage of the Connellsville Railroad bill makes a direct railway route from Pittsburgh to Baltimore not only a certainty, but almost an accomplished fact. It will be the short road to the sea, and it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that it will direct from Philadelphia a very large portion of the trade of the West. That Baltimore is thus tapping the western section of our State just as New York has the northeastern, we cannot complain. It is the fate of commerce. Trade can be led only by enterprise, energy and pluck. If we are outstripped by rival competitors we have no one to blame but ourselves. The time has arrived when this Baltimore drainage would probably be the construction of a drain that would intercept and carry off its current. Starting at Connellsville and coming east by Somerset, or, perhaps, a little lower, through Bedford to Chambersburg, we would have a road already almost completed, developing a rich and comparatively untouched section of our State, and which prolonged in time through Gettysburg, would offer an exceedingly direct and available route from Pittsburgh to our ports. We already stand at the head of the railroad States of the Union, having within our borders more miles of railway than any other. Let it not be our misfortune that they shall enure to the local trade of the sea-board towns of other States.

Unless Philadelphia bestirs herself she will surely suffer in her trade and commerce by the apprehended diversion to Baltimore. We are able to state that at least one heavy Philadelphia firm doing business in an important branch of trade, are preparing to "pull up stakes" and go to Baltimore. Others will follow as the necessary consequence of the opening of the Connellsville road. Things have progressed to a point where speculation is exchanged for absolute certainty. Pittsburgh views with no pleasure the probable exchange of much of her trade, and the trade of the West through her, to another State. But the laws of commerce are supreme. If we go to Baltimore it will because we are driven there. Philadelphia in the Legislature has been and is now the persistent and effective supporter of the policy with reference to railroads that will have done it. Let Philadelphia look to Harrisburg even now. She will find her influence and votes cast in the intesest of Baltimore and against her own. Years of this sort of folly have had their effect, and is about to bear bitter fruit. If, as the result, Philadelphia finds there has been cut a channel, broad and deep, diverting the trade and commerce of our own State and the producing West from her wharves and warehouses, to those of another and a more wide awake city, she will have only herself to blame.

PITTSBURGH SOMEBODY OR NOBODY.

The plan of uniting Pittsburgh and Allegheny with their many suburbs into one city has lost neither its interest nor its importance. Though the first attempt to consummate the union, was, in some respects, a failure, it was one of those failures which are almost as good as success. The partial success was a step in advance—in view of which the friends of the measure neither regret past efforts, nor despair of ultimate and complete triumph. They *know* that consolidation is simply a question of time. They are not prophets, and therefore do not pretend to fix exactly the time when it shall become a fact, but that the consummation desired is destined to take place within a very limited period of time, they entertain no doubt. In expressing this opinion we lay ourselves open to no charge of arrogant assumption either of power or wisdom. We believe in our prognostication (if that must be the name of it) simply because we believe that human nature is generally much influenced by certain well known motives of self interest, and that the inhabitants of this region possess sufficient intelligence to discern the policy which will most effectually promote both their prosperity at home and their respectability abroad.

We are not going at present to restate the many considerations by which consolidation is recommended. Two or three topics are all we purpose to mention.

That the interests of the owners of property in the suburbs would be promoted by their immediate incorporation with the present city is so obvious that the opposition of some of them to the measure excites our wonder. Look at East Liberty for example. Its ground is being rapidly covered with houses. All beholders are astonished and all land owners there are gratified to see how fast the village is rising into the magnitude of a town. Of course, no one is so blind to the inevitable as not to anticipate that many years cannot elapse before an entire union of construction must take place between East Liberty and Pittsburgh. The two places must become substantially one.

When that time shall have come, we may feel quite sure that the present arrangement of houses, streets, gardens, &c., will not be respected. The taste, whims and interests of the village must give place to the taste, whims and interests of the great city; streets must be made to conform to the needs and symmetry of the city; houses built according to the judgment or caprice of the villager will be demolished; a garden laid out according to the same standard will be converted into a railroad depot, or something of the sort. How much better in every way that, by incorporation with the city, the place should early be brought under the regulation of the city. Then the suburb would grow up in nice adjustment and harmony with the central body; and we doubt not that great and important advantages would thus accrue to the individual holders of property, as well as to the city at large. A vast saving of taxation to posterity, if not to the present generation, will be a certain result of the union of East Liberty with Pittsburgh. And everything said about that village is true of other suburbs.

But in our confident anticipation of ultimate consolidation, we rely most on the the general awakening of our citizens to a sense of the importance of self-assertion both to our greatest prosperity and our respectability. Every reader can point to persons and towns whose influence and dignity seem to rest very much on mere pretension. They are taken by the world at their own estimate of themselves, and it is only the remarkably keensighted who see through the imposition. There is, however a sort of self-assertion which is the legitimate product and manifestation of self-respect, and in this selfish world it is mere duty to make as imposing an appearance as may be consistent with truth. By neglecting this we shall seldom get credit even for the virtue or the grace of modesty. We do not hesitate to say that Pittsburgh has been and is guilty of a degree of modesty quite discreditable. The abnegation of self implied in her conduct is so amazing as to be incredible. Think of it! A place actually ranking third or fourth in importance among the manufacturing cities of the country, and yet allowing herself in formal documents of the United States Treasury Department to be set down as entitled to only the nineteenth or twentieth grade! Who would believe it in the absence of overwhelming evidence. The statement is true, nevertheless, and is susceptible of easy proof. Who can conceive of Cincinnati or Chicago having in reserve such an advantage and neglecting to use it? The supposition is too monstrous. That the general recognition of her true position would result in great and various advantages to Pittsburgh we are well assured. We confidently believe that a large proportion of our most intelligent citizens are fully of this opinion and are prepared to act upon it. The grand feature of modern civilization and especially of civilization in the United States—is competition. Everything deemed valuable is striven for and gained in the face of opposition—sometimes fierce in its antagonism. All classes, trades and professions are thus animated, and the success or failure of each member of every one of these social sections, is condtioned more or less by his willingness and ability to contend—not merely with the lifeless objects to which his toil imparts value, but with living, energetic men like himself. "Let the last perish" and "the weaker go to the wall," are principles more prevalent in actual life than is the Golden Rule. All this is as true of cities as of single men. A city is only a big person—a conglomeration of individuals organized into unity of volition and of action for the common weal. Its citizens are vitally united—their interests are bound together—their wealth and resources are, in a sense combined, and the associated characters and energies of the whole number constitute the character of the city. It has its physiognomy distinctly marked, in which onlookers are able to read its material, moral and intellectual traits with as much confidence as LAVATER could read the temper of his friends in their faces, and with considerably less likelihood of making mistakes. If these views are sound, then the opponent of consolidation is unwise. His conduct is marked rather by the innocence of the dove than by the subtlety of the serpent. By combining under one corporation her scattered population and fragmentary municipalities, Pittsburgh at once assumes a position which gives her a loud and potent voice in the legislation of the country. Her arm is clothed with ten-fold vigor in maintaining the unending contest with competitors. She gains the motive and the ability to adorn and beautify her interior and surroundings. She becomes able to extend to all her population opportunities of improvement and enjoyment at present inaccessible. The inhabitant of the insignificant and nameless suburb becomes "the citizen of no mean city." Nor is this last an unimportant advantage. The man incapable of exulting in his citizenship is unworthy of enjoying the advantages which in a Roman mouth made the word—urbanity (city life) a synonim for one of the Stoic virtues.

Such exultation is no foolish or unworthy sentiment. It arises from the consciousness that his title to citizenship is not only the charter of valuable rights and privileges, but the symbol of much more. Wherever the citizen of a distinguished city travels he carries with him a sort of prestige which he derives from his home. The name of his residence has something of the character of a letter of recommendation, as it is surely an admonition to well-doing and the avoidance of evil. Should anyone pronounce these remarks fanciful we can only express the conviction that they are also founded on facts.

Very many persons in Pittsburgh, in Allegheny and in the surrounding villages have long felt sure that all these municipalities must at no remote period become united in one corporation; that the law of cause and effect involved in the consummation is as certain as gravitation. We are convinced that adequate knowledge and adequate reflection in all the persons interested would have produced a large majority vote in favor of the union. Entire unanimity in such a matter it would be foolish to expect. Some will always neglect to inform themselves about the the question to be decided—a few are incapable of appreciating the reason for combination. Then again in every community there are some so constituted that they cannot resist the impulse to oppose progress. Natural obstructives these and believers in standing still. Prosperous communities gradually learn to get on without their aid.

We have been led into the present reference to the subject of municipal union by the information that a few citizens are attempting by their influence at Harrisburg, to undo what has been done towards the placing of our city in the position of influence which her wealth and population entitle her to occupy. Let this retrogression be opposed in every legitimate way. To take a step backward and surrender what has been gained would be foolish in the extreme. And the future is not remote when those who are now agitating retreat, will thank those who resist their present efforts.

Twenty-Fourth Congressional District.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, March 2, 1868.

In the midst of the struggle between the old and the new, between justice and injustice, between slavery and freedom, the freedom of equal rights to all, the importance of selecting good and true men for the next Congress, will be conceded by every lover of liberty and right. And although, in the Twenty-Fourth Congressional District, Beaver county may be entitled to the Congressman, yet it does not follow that citizens of other counties in the District have nothing to do with the choice. And in addition to other correspondents of the COMMERCIAL, allow me to suggest that A. B. Bradford be the nominee of the Republican party. Pioneers, like him, who have long battled for the principles of the party, ought to be acknowledged, and their course approved by the people, when those principles prevail. Those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, in advocating true Republicanism, may be trusted, while others *may* not. Witness Andrew Johnson, Doolittle, and others.

Mr. Bradford has hosts of friends in Lawrence county. Allow me to say to the people of Beaver county and others, let him be nominated. JUSTICE.

THE *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says many hold that General Butler's additional impeachment article will enable Johnson's counsel to "prolong the trial indefinitely should they feel so disposed." We observe that the Republican press almost uniformly deplore the introduction of the new article for just this reason. No one doubts General Butler's sagacity concerning almost everything concerning trials, and it would be impeaching it to suppose that he was not aware of the danger, not to say the inevitable consequence, of the introduction of the new count in the indictment. The insinuation is made—in a quarter unfriendly to General Butler of course—that the new article means protection and is in some way a part of the General's pursuit of General Grant. This, of course, does him great injustice.

MR. PENDLETON'S views on the greenback question have essentially changed since the bill to authorize their issue was first under discussion in Congress. In the course of that debate, Mr. Pendleton, said: "You send these notes into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and like Cain they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth." It is, nevertheless, with this irredeemable currency that Mr. Pendleton proposes to pay the public debt.

A Louisville paper says: "The discovery of a new gold mining region, superior to that of California in its palmiest days, within fifty miles of Louisville, in Kentucky, will shortly create an excitement far beyond anything ever witnessed in this section. We are not at liberty to name the locality at present." Don't name it!

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The Board of Managers have appointed the following gentlemen to their respective offices for the current year: John Ballentine, Secretary and Treasurer; A. T. Rowan, Auditor; Henry Blackstone, Superintendent; R. L. Brown, Assistant Superintendent; F. W. Martin, Chief Engineer. The first four named are reappointments. Mr. Ballentine has been the efficient Treasurer and Secretary for four years, and has shown himself to be a gentleman admirably adapted to the heavy responsibilities of his position. Messrs. Blackstone and Brown have been over two years on the, road and are well known for their ability and urbane deportment in administration of their respective offices.

Mr. Rowan, formerly of the Fort Wayne Road, has been for some time in the service of the Allegheny Valley Road as book-keeper. In November of last year he was appointed to the Auditorship, which position he fills with great satisfaction to the officers of the company. The resignation of Franklin Wright, Esq., who has been for many years Chief Engineer of the company, rendered a new appointment necessary, and the company were fortunate in securing in their service a gentleman so capable of assuming the position. Mr. Martin was Mr. Wright's principal assistant in the construction of the new part of the line, and is thoroughly competent for the additional responsibility which has been placed upon him.

No single track railroad in the State is more complete and perfect in its construction than the Allegheny Valley Road, and Colonel Phillips, the energetic President, is determined that this superiority shall be carried out in all its appointments. The large building—formerly owned by Sellers & Co.—at the corner of Canal and Pike streets—has been purchased and will be at once remodelled, so as to adapt it for the offices of the company. A fourth story is to be added, which will give the building an imposing exterior, and leave room for the passenger waiting rooms upon the lower floor.

In gathering these items we learn one other which, in these days of accidents by rail, is worthy of notice. During the twelve years in which trains have run over the Allegheny Valley Road, but a single accident has occurred to its cars resulting in injury to any passenger. About seven years ago two cars of the camp meeting train were thrown off the track, resulting in the death of a most estimable young lady, and slight injuries to several other persons. With this exception, and that of a gentleman who was hurt while reaching out of a window, by contact with a passing coal car, no passenger was ever injured upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad. A fact which speaks volumes for the prudence and safety with which it is managed.

The Burnt Museum and the Animals.

The burning of Barnum's Museum—the second time—Tuesday morning last, was a great event for the descriptive reporters. The following is a specimen of column upon column in the New York papers of Wednesday morning: Rapidly now the flames worked downward toward the first story, and presently the little old man directed a tongue of fire downward, which licked the ceiling of the first story with blistering heat. Then the same old laugh cackled, "I'll wake them up! haha! haha! haha! I'll wake them up! haha!" and the hour of the imp's most peculiar sport began. They woke up—they whose terrible crescendoes and diminendoes had caused the night air to shudder with moaning agues of sound but an hour before. They had been dormant only; and wild crescendoes of roar and howl and beastly shriek followed the lash which the little old gentleman wielded; for, with the same old cackling laugh of devilishness, the little dwarf had descended to the first story and was now amusing himself in the humor of his mood, with whip of long lash of fire in hand, in whipping lions, tigers, bears and leopards into unearthly roars. They did not see him; they did not hear him; he went to and fro like a shadow, and his footsteps were still those of velvet slippers upon the feet of a baby. Now and then he fell his whip only in the lash of fire which singed wherever it fell. Goaded to desperation the bear shrieked with unearthly shriek, while the more demonstrative tigers beat fiercely against the bars of their cages, and the cackle of the old gentleman all the time cackling over the success of his devilish joke. Then rapidly fell a dozen lashes as if wielded by a dozen imps, and, goaded to fury, like spotted emperors of Roman battled gladiators, his bears, cleaved them at one fell swoop and with a second leap, broke through the window, and, followed by the lash of his impish tormentor, landed, blinded and frightened, upon Broadway. A jet of water brought him to a stand, however, and, with three or four shots from the fire-engine, old Mr. Bruin, M. P., the tiger rolled over upon his side dead. Thus ended the sensation of the night—with the retreat, however, of a large number of the spectators, who slipped around the corner muttering something about Napoleon and Moscow. Meanwhile, in the meantime, a second tiger had broken loose and was rolling on the floor beneath the whip of his devilish tormentor, which singed and blistered at every stroke.

Major Noah and his Modern Ararat

The room of the New York Historical Society, at the southeast corner of East Eleventh street and Second avenue, was last night two-thirds filled with a more than usually intellectual audience, who listened with profound attention to the reading, by Mr. Henry C. Van Schaack, of Manlius, N. Y., of a paper entitled "Major Noah's Project for Establishing, on Grand Island, in Niagara River, a City of Refuge for Jews throughout the World." The event to which the paper alluded occurred in September, 1825, and was memorable in the history of the Niagara frontier. At that date Mordecai Manuel Noah, an Old Testament Jew, went to the Niagara frontier for the purpose of founding a city of refuge for the Jews all the world over. The city was to be named Ararat, and the date of the laying of the corner-stone was fixed for December 15. On that day, however, a change of programme was announced, and the initial ceremonies were celebrated at Buffalo. An Episcopal clergyman, who officiated, was one of the anomalous features of the proceedings. The Rev. Addison H. Serverus conducted the religious services. Major Noah then made the opening address, in which he announced the projected arrangement as temporary and provisional, and alluded to the happy changes that would ultimately follow the driving of the Jews beyond the Bosphorus. He proclaimed himself judge in the new *regime*, and recommended a capitation tax of three shekkles on the head of every Jew, man, woman and child, in the world. He enumerated the various points of identity between the Indians and the lost tribes of Israel. His aim was to perpetuate the Jewish nation under the auspices of the Constitution of the United States, but he failed to explain how that perpetuity was to be secured, in consequence, it is said, of a law of that constitution. In 1829 he obtained discouraging information of the reception in England of the news of his enterprise; but as late as 1845, when he was sixty years old, and his scheme had been abandoned, he testified to his sincerity by delivering, in New York city, an able discussion on the perpetuation of the Jews. Mr. Van Schaak's paper was unique and ornate, and fully appreciated.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Great Railroad Consolidation.

(From the New York Sun.)

It has been long been known that the great consolidation scheme, connecting the Hudson, Harlem, and New York Central, could not be carried out without controlling or sacrificing the Erie interest. The freight earnings on the Erie have been twice those of the Central for a long period; and it would be idle to attempt exorbitant rates without the concurrence of the management of the Erie, and even then it is doubtful whether the plan would succeed if two or three other lines, to-wit, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Grand Trunk roads, were not consulted. There is another element of great power which must be considered in increasing rates from the lakes. New York is the principal owner of all the roads west of Chicago, and her interests would be greatly injured by such excessive rates of freight, as the opening of the Great Northwestern roads would be reduced in the ratio of the increase of the combination rates. If the combination was confined to Erie and Central, much of the freight would be directed to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore routes, and thus build up foreign cities at the expense of New York. However, the stock speculations of the street are conducted without much reference to any but the controlling interest, and we may yet see, at the next Erie election, the proxies flowing *en masse* to the Commodore, as we witnessed in the last Central election.

A NEW YORK letter represents that spring trade in New York lags much behind the expectations of the merchants. The aggregate business of last week, generally speaking, compares favorably with that of its predecessor. The political agitation at Washington, no doubt, has a restraining influence; yet, making all reasonable allowances on that head, business is very slow. The only activity is among cheap goods and even these are said to be complaining of a falling off in orders. The blocking up of the roads, impeding travel, no doubt, is keeping back many country customers, who otherwise would have been there. As the month wears on, it is to be hoped we will be more doing all around. Trade will be late, but it may be greater in bulk on the heels of the season than it would be were it active at present.

A NEW YORK letter speculates about Mr. Wade's probable Cabinet as follows: "It seems to be understood that Mr. Dennison, of Ohio, Postmaster General Randall's predecessor, and Attorney General Speed, who retired from the Johnson Cabinet rather than sacrifice their political principles, will be called back immediately into President Wade's Cabinet. Freeman Clark, ex-Governor Curtin, ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and Hannibal Hamlin are spoken of in connection with the new Administration. During his brief term as Secretary Chase's successor in the Treasury Department, Senator Fessenden gave great satisfaction in financial circles here, and the wish is freely expressed that he may be persuaded to doff his Senatorial toga, and once more resume the position as Secretary McCulloch's successor."

PERSONAL.

—The Hon. John A. Bingham, who has been chosen chairman of the Committee of Managers to try Andrew Johnson, was born at Mercer, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and is therefore fifty-three years old. He passed two years in a printing office, received an academic education, was a student of Franklin College, Ohio, admitted to the bar in 1840, District Attorney for Tuscarawas county, from 1846 to 1849, and has since served in the Thirty-fourth, Thirth-fifth, Thity-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses from the Sixteenth Ohio District. He was chairman of a board of managers in the House for the impeachment of Judge Humphreys for high treason on the 22d of May, 1863; was appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General in 1864, and conducted the prosecution in the trial of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln; is now chairman of the House Committee of Claims; he is also a member of the Committee on Reconstruction; and in consequence of the illness of Mr. Stevens, upon himself and Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has devolved the main business in the impeachments against Andrew Johnson. A finished scholar, an easy, rapid and trenchant speaker, he is among the most effective and pleasant orators in Congress. His knowledge and aptitude for the law are very remarkable. With a fine, expressive countenance, and graceful figure, and medium stature, he revives the best ideal of Parliamentary eloquence, and will attract great attention and wield a large influence before the Senatorial judges.

—The re-appearance of Fanny Kemble as a reader is one of the sensations of the week in New York. The receipts of her first night amounted to $1,110. The hall was about two-thirds full. A large proportion of the audience were elderly people, who had heard the lady read many years ago, and came now as much as anything, to see how time had dealt with her. The critics generally agree that she reads with the same marvellous effect as she did when last there.

—Dr. Cumming, the well-known prophet, who has heretofore been engaged in predicting the end of the world at stated periods, has recently had the kindness to postpone the destruction of the world for one million years. Those who have an interest in remaining on this globe for some little time to come, will certainly be thankful for themselves and their posterity.

—Leonie, Countess of Luxbourg, has just died in Paris at an advanced age. In the flower of her youth she was called "the most beautiful woman of the First Empire." She was a particular favorite of Napoleon I., and the woman of whom the Emperor wrote to Fouche, "she is fitted only for expense and display." Her son, Count Leon, is, with the exception of Count Walewski, the only known living child of the great Napoleon. Artists have often brought him to become a model for the foremost figure of their battle pieces on account of his striking resemblance to his father, Napoleon III. accorded his mother a pension in her old age.

—The following personal description of the present Tycoon is from the Yeddo correspondence of a San Francisco paper: The Tycoon is a small man, of olive complexion, with regular features, more Caucasian than Mongol, and a large intelligent eye. His expression was that of a man who has many affairs of importance upon his mind, but his smile was free, cordial and pleasant as a woman's. His dress was a long, wide-sleeved robe of violet crape, upon which was embroidered in some darker color the trefoil of his family; about his neck and under his robe, but showing above it, was folded a white crape scarf. His wide trousers were of silk and gold brocade, and were worn only to his ankles, so that below one could see the white stockings with which alone his feet were covered. He wore no sword but carried in his hand a painted fan. His head was bare.

—The Lexington, (Ky.) *Gazette*, February 29th, has this singular marriage item: "Married—In Woodford county, by Elder John Slosune, on the 30th inst., Mr. Sheppard, United States Collector in Indiana, to Miss Polly Shipp. The bridegroom is upwards of seventy, and the bride more than three score years of age. He has been twice married, and both times were made in the same house for the marriage of this couple, but some untoward circumstance defeated it. They are now happily married, and received the congratulations of the children and grandchildren of those who formerly assembled for the same purpose."

Interesting Revenue Statistics.

The following exhibit of revenue collected from distilled spirits, which has been compiled from official sources and presented to the Ways and Means Committee, shows the receipts of the principal districts of the country for the last four months of 1867 as compared with those of 1866:—

September, October and November, 1866.	
First District, Ohio	$1,309,506
Second District, Pennsylvania	568,506
First District, California	359,504
Thirtieth District, New York	49,874
Third District, Massachusetts	124,016
Fourteenth District, New York	236,511
First District, Illinois	995,134
Third District, Maryland	398,436
Fifteenth District, Pennsylvania	185,472
Thirty-second District, New York	1,103,705
Total	$5,511,337
September, October and November, 1867.	
First Dist rict, Ohio	$ 421,948
Seventh District, Missouri	284,695
First District, California	470,324
Thirtieth District, New York	69,242
Third District, Massachusetts	66,346
Fourteenth District, New York	13,430
First District, Illinois	220,540
Third District, Maryland	104,700
Fifteenth District, Pennsylvania	1,906,972
Thirty-second District, New York	129,726
Total	$3,549,382
Decrease	$1,970,955

Net taxable income upon which Internal Revenue taxes were collected during 1865, 1866 and 1866–1867:

	1865–1866.	1866–1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
N Y City	$ 81,375,168	$130,306,447	$ 48,931,279	
Phila	64,376,644	53,446,859		$10,996,284
Boston	34,466,000	33,990,000	9,420,454	
Brooklyn	34,864,860	33,670,943		1,284,560
Chicago	17,502,516	14,979,426	8,497,910	
Cincinnati	15,966,000	14,073,000		2,080,375
Chicago	22,276,793	27,046,014	4,769,221	
Baltimore	11,184,376	10,267,000		
Newark	16,606,222	17,801,208	1,194,989	
St. Louis	14,000,000	14,000,000		1,271,283
Providence	12,542,451	17,062,400	4,909,949	
San Francisco	12,127,950	13,626,902	1,388,548	
Louisville	10,000,000	10,000,000		
Albany	5,048,154	14,753,324	4,705,170	
Buffalo	4,450,000	5,000,000	550,000	2,174,208
Cleveland	6,809,362	9,078,505	2,241,142	
Detroit	5,500,000	4,934,206		907,307
Milwaukee	3,000,000	4,084,000	1,084,000	
Mobile	3,219,535	3,127,402		92,043
St. Paul's	1,500,000	1,052,000		427,750
Newark	4,758,943	4,978,897		79,946
Memphis	2,000,000	1,917,000	1,917,000	
Cincinnati	22,802,969	30,961,463	8,058,494	
Rhode Island	14,772,350	20,427,612	5,655,262	
N. E.				
States	$342,810,199	$481,845,429	$40,210,259	$171,989
			$171,989	
Net increase of 1866-7 as compared with 1865-6				$27,025,608
Illinois	$22,037,901	$48,982,309		$5,673,496
Indiana	8,466,000	14,170,000		1,296,000
Iowa	5,834,206	8,606,972		2,137,327
Kentucky	3,000,000	3,000,000		2,846,788
Michigan	13,041,753	16,194,985		1,730,931
Missouri	19,221,111	17,490,480	2,694,045	
Wisconsin	6,000,000	8,694,000	2,694,045	
Kansas	2,153,734	2,364,628	210,894	
Minnesota	4,000,000	5,010,022	1,010,022	
W. Va	3,926,566	3,701,296		225,260
Nevada	1,000,000	1,271,296	271,296	
Colorado	1,437,864	1,337,930		
Idaho	465,731	538,218	72,487	
Montana	1,774,000	1,774,000		474,091
Nebraska	694,243	669,905		24,338
Mexico	491,000	412,923		78,077
Utah	432,990	351,610		81,380
Washington				
Ter's	$165,480,281	$138,867,871	$2,900,980	$27,722,290
				2,900 980
Net decrease of 1866-1867, compared with 1865-1866				$24,821,410
Tennessee	$ 5,143 666	$ 7,605,306		
Virginia	2,621,697	3,447,033		
Texas	34,000	170,000		$1,150
S Carolina	5,386	920,932		
Georgia	1,016,602	4,106,259		
Florida		1,000,000		
Alabama	2,873	6,374,120		
Mississippi	1,200	1,050,000		
Louisiana	3,317,429	7,973,078		
Texas	280,438	2,706,851		
Arkansas	104,057	1,000,000		
Dist Col	5,853,176	7,042,379	$1,189,203	
Net increase of 1866-67 over 1865-66 of	1,489,203			
California	$21,259,714	$21,785,057	5,325,471	
Oregon	1,624,634	3,490,184	1,795,550	
Wis'n T	425,980	541,466	118,087	
Pacific S	$23,323,728	$30,762,836		
Net increase of 1866-67 over 1865-66 of			$7,439,108	

A Law Important to Manufacturers.

The following bill passed by the Legislature, and signed by Governor Geary, is of importance to our manufacturers and mechanics. The first and only section provides: "That the true intent and meaning of the eleventh section of an act entitled 'an act to provide for the reduction of the public debt,' approved April twenty-second, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, is hereby declared to be that a manufacturer or mechanic having a store or warehouse apart from his manufactory or workshop, for the purpose of vending goods, such manufacturer or mechanic, shall not be classified or required to pay the annual tax and license, as is now required, in addition to the oath or affirmation, and that an affidavit before an alderman or justice of the peace, or any person authorized by law to administer an oath or affirmation setting forth the fact that such manufacturer or mechanic has not a store or warehouse apart from his manufactory or workshop, shall be sufficient evidence of the appraiser or mercantile tax not to so classify said manufacturer or mechanic: Provided, That any person swearing falsely in relation to any matter provided for in this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, as if said oath had been taken in any legal proceeding."

WE are informed, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of one enterprising manufacturer who kept his factories steadily in operation the greater part of last year, at a heavy daily loss, rather than suffer the loss from injury to the machinery, in permitting it to lie idle, borrowing money a portion of the time at 12 per cent., and who, by the recent advance in prices, has not only recovered from the embarrassment under which he labored, but has profited handsomely from his firmness or foresight in holding on to his stock until the

The Daily Commercial

LOST SUNSHINE.

Our house is emptied of delight;
It is no more the house of joy
That once we knew with his presence bright,
That echoed to his laughter light,
His bounding step upon the stair,
His joyous accents every where—
It is no more our home, without our boy.

All's gloom, although the sunbeams glow
On yonder churchyard tomb and cross
(So near, so far!) and silence, though
The brothers' footsteps come and go,
And voices, that are dear to me,
(As living voices e'er can be),
Too young to know the greatness of their loss.

Ah, room wherein our dear one lay!
As sacred as the sacred fane
Wherein he loved to kneel and pray—
The good seed ripened day by day,
I watched it in the car, the blade;
And when upon his death-bed laid,
He reaped the harvest of God's golden grain!

Oh, manly form that never more
Shall swell this yearning heart with pride!
Oh, kindly face that always wore
Its best for me!—I watch the door,
Half hopeful; through the window gaze;
My sorrow gives me much amaze,
At times I have to whisper: "No, he died."

The landscape now has lost its charm,
The home view he was wont to prize,
Ah, how he loved each field and farm!)
The very air now lacks its balm:
The pulse of oars upon the lake
Is silent; and his gun can wake
No echo; a mist ever hides our skies.

Yet dwells he in some heavenly home
Far fairer; and about him lie
The plains of heaven. Let us come
In Thy good time, where grief is dumb;
Lord, who lack speech
The depth of our distress to reach,
But where Thou wip'st the tears from every eye.

My boy, my Bayard, without stain,
Whom the world loved, yet soiled;
We would not have you know our pain,
Else you would feel it; but would fain
Still think (forgive us, though you be
In Jesus's breast, that you and we
Have yet some bond of sympathy,
That somehow, sweet, we are not quite forgot.

CURIOSITIES OF SOUND.

Remarkable Echoes—Reflected Sounds—Smypathetic Vibrations.

[From Once a Week.]

To our limited understandings it sometimes seems that nature delights in curious freaks; but when we come to analyze her apparent vagaries they resolve themselves into mere instances of the working of simple laws. Imagine the whispered secrets of a confessional being proclaimed to an unwilling hearer in a distant part of a cathedral. Such a thing once occurred in the Cathedral of Girgenti, in Sicily. A visitor to the edifice accidentally came upon a spot where he heard every word that a fair penitent was uttering to a closeted priest, in a remote quarter of the building. Here was a seeming freak, but when the case came to be examined, it was clear that the whispers were scattered over the curved roof, which, acting like a concave reflector in the case of light, converged the sounds to a focus; and so the mystery revealed itself as an instance of the convergence of sound. The eavesdropper used to delight in taking his friends to hear the revelations of the penitents; but one day he and they heard too much, for—unfortunate coincidence!—his own wife knelt upon the penitential stool, and the betraying roof made him acquainted with secrets anything but amusing; the scandal that ensued brought about the removal of the confessional to a more secret spot. This was not a case of mere echo; the sound was actually brought to a focus at one particular spot, just as the image of a candle is projected upon a wall by a concave reflector, or by a lens.

Of remarkable echoes many are known. There is the celebrated one in the Gap of Dunloe, where the sounds are reflected again and again, so that when a trumpet is blown at the proper place the return notes reach the ear in succession after one, two, three or more reflections from the adjacent cliffs, and thus die away in the sweetest cadences. Alpine travelers, too, tell of wonderful warblings of echoes in the Swiss mountains. The rolling and pealing of thunder is due to echoes of the primary relay, which are generated in the clouds. A curious echo occurs at the London Colosseum. Mr. Wheatstone found that a syllable pronounced close to the upper part of the wall of this structure was repeated a great many times. A slight exclamation sounded like a peal of laughter, and the tearing of a sheet of paper like the patter of hail.

Sound travels through the air at the rate of about 1,100 feet a second; but this speed depends upon the elasticity and density of the air, and as the elasticity depends upon temperature, it follows that sound travels differently, accordingly as the air is warm or cold. At freezing temperature its rate is 1,090 feet a second; at 80 deg. Fahrenheit, it is 1,140 feet. So that sound travels slower in winter than in summer. Its velocity through other substances than air is also very different. Through hydrogen gas it is 4,160 feet a second, and though water a little greater than this. Iron conveys it at nearly four times this speed.

In traveling though space, sound diminishes in intensity, and, like light and other actions, it does this in proportion to the square of the distance traversed. A man two yards from a bell only hears one-fourth of the sound that reaches an ear distant one yard. A man three yards off only catches one-ninth of it; another four yards distant a sixteenth, and so on. The reason of this rapid rate of diminution and of this invariable proportion is obvious. If a certain sound will fill a sphere one yard in diameter with a certain intensity, that same sound dispersed through a sphere six yards in diameter, and therefore spreading over thirty-six times as much space, will be, as it were, diluted to a thirty-sixth of its strength.

The leading of sound through tubes was practical in early times, and no doubt speaking images and oracular responses depended upon this acoustical phenomenon. In our own time we have had talking heads. But modern engineers know all about tubes; so the heads have been isolated from solid supports, and carried by suspending chains. No matter. The mouth of the figure has been made hollow, a tube of bell has been placed in it, the sound has been led by a tube to some concealed orifice directly in front of this bell-mouth, and being as it were injected there into, has been thrown out again towards the astonished audience, who have thus been made to believe that the talking has been the result of some highly ingenious mechanism contained within the image. Nevertheless, successful attempts have been made to imitate the human voice by mechanical instruments. In the last century, the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg proposed as a prize subject an inquiry into the nature of the vowel sounds and the construction of an instrument for artificially imitating them. The question was solved by M. Kratzenstein, who showed that all the vowels could by pronounced by blowing through a reed into tubes or chambers of various forms. At about the same time a Viennese mechanician, M. Kempelen, made a series of elaborate experiments which led to the construction of a machine that could be made to utter not merely vocal sounds, but words, and even some few complete sentences.

Sound is produced by certain vibrations or pulsations communicated to the atmosphere. When we pluck a harp-string we set it quivering; and cause it to give to the adjacent air a rapid succession of blows; the number of these blows in a second depending upon the length and tension of the string. If the string only gave one push to the air, we should hear but one noise or blow; but, as in vibrating it gives a rapid succession of pushes, we experience a rapid succession of noises, and these resolve themselves into a continuous sound.

Noises may become music if only they succeed each other at equal intervals of time, and with sufficient rapidity. If a watch could be caused to tick a hundred times in a second, the ticks would lose their individuality and blend into a musical tone. If the flapping of a pigeon's wings could be accomplished at the same rate, the bird would make music in its flight. The humming bird does this, and so do thousands of insects whose wings vibrate with great rapidity. The highness or lowness, what we call the pitch, of a sound, depends upon the rapidity with which these pulses fall upon the ear. When they come at the rate of 50 or 60 a second, we have a deep growling bass sound; when at the rate from twenty to thirty thousand in the same interval, the sound is a piercing treble. The human ear becomes deaf to such high sounds as result from these extremely rapid pulsations. It seems that the tympanic membrane is incapable of receiving and communicating more than about 30,000 blows in a second. But the limit varies with different persons; the squeak of a bat, the chirrup of the house sparrow, the sound of a cricket are unheard by some people who possess a sensitive ear for lower sounds. The ascent of a single note is sometimes sufficient to produce the change from sound to silence.

The high value set upon venerable violins is not entirely fanciful. The molecular changes that age works in the nature of the wood they are made of have an important influence over their sounding qualities. The very act of playing has a beneficial effect; apparently constraining the molecules of the wood, which in the first instance were refractory, to conform at last to the requirements of the vibrating strings.

Vibrations imparted to the air are frequently taken up by solid bodies at a distance. When music is being played, it is not uncommon to hear the lamp glasses or other sounding bodies in the room join in the concert. In those cases the glass picks out from the general clamor that particular set of vibrations which it is capable of taking up, and rings in harmony with the note producing them whenever that note is sounded. A sounding tuning fork will thus excite a silent one to play with it. Two pendulum clocks fixed to the same wall, or two watches lying on the same table, will take the same rate of going, through this sympathetic communication of vibrations; and, what is more remarkable, if one clock be set going and the other not, the ticks of the moving clock, transmitted through the wall, will start its neighbor.

It is in consequence of this property that the sound of a particular organ-pipe will sometimes break a particular window-pane, and that a powerful voice can crack a wine-glass by singing near it. The story goes that the Swiss muleteers tie up their bells at certain places, lest the tinkle should bring an avalanche down. Professor Tyndall, however, who, from the Alpine experience, ought to know, does not believe the dreadful catastrophe ever actually occurred.

But the most beautiful instances of sympathy in sound are afforded by the phenomena of musical or sensitive flames. To Professor Leconte, of the United States, belongs the honor of first calling attention to these curiosities. The Professor was assisting at a musical party one evening, and he says, "Soon after the music commenced I observed that the flames of a fish-tail burner exhibited pulsations which were exactly synchronous with the audible beats. This phenomenon was very striking to every one in the room, and especially so when the strong notes of the violoncello came in. It was exceedingly interesting to observe how perfectly even the trills of the instrument were reflected on the sheet of flame. *Leaf man might have seen the harmony.*" By experiment, he found that the vibrations were not due to the shaking of the walls and floor of the room, but were communicated directly from the music to the flame. This interesting subject has been followed up extensively by Professor Tyndall and Mr. Barret. It has been found that those flames only are sensitive which are on the point of flaring, or roaring, as some would term it. A common fish-tail burner, just at the point of fluttering, but still giving out a clear sheet of flame, is thrown into a state of commotion, spurting out quivering tongues, when a whistle is blown in its neighborhood. A bat's-wing jet behaves in a similar manner, throwing forth its tongues whenever an anvil is struck with a hammer. Professor Tyndall makes flames almost dance to music. He places a long rod-like flame and a short one side by side; upon blowing a whistle, the long flame becomes short, forked and brilliant, and the short one long and smoky. The most marvellous flame exhibited at his lecture on this subject was a long thin one, twenty-four inches high. The slightest tap on a distant anvil reduced the height of this flame to seven inches. At the shaking of a bunch of keys it became violently agitated and emmitted a loud roar. The creaking of a boot set it in commotion; so did the crumpling of a piece of paper or the rustle of a silk dress. The patter of a rain drop startled it. At every tick of a watch held near it, down it fell. The twitter of a distant sparrow or the chirp of a cricket produced the same effect. When Prof. Tyndall recited Spenser's verse commencing, "Her ivory forehead full of bounty beams," the flames seemed to show its appreciation of the language; it noticed some sounds with a slight nod, to others it bowed more distinctly, and to certain others again, it made profound obeisance. To the performance of a musical box, the flame behaved like a sentient being. Jets of smoke are acted upon like flames, and so are jets of water, under certain conditions.

The loud noises which caves and rocky inclosures give forth when low sounds are uttered in them, are well known. Bunsen has noticed that whey one of the steam jets of Iceland breaks out near the mouth of a cavern, a thunder-like sound is produced. When a hollow shell is placed close to the ear, a low, murmuring noise is heard, which little children readily believe is the roaring of the sea. These phenomena are the effects of resonance, and resonance is the reinforcement of one sound by echoes of itself. If we speak into the mouth of a hollow tube the sound vibrations of the air pour down the tube in the bottom, striking against this, they are reflected, and turn back again; on their way back they meet others going down, and, union giving strength, they reinforce each other, and a doubled sound issues from the tube; it may be that several reflections conspire to reinforce the original sound several times, and then for a light whisper we have a loud roar.

The channel of the ear itself is a resonant cavity. Every one is familiar with the experiment of holding a poker by two strings, one in each hand, thrusting the fingers in the ears, and striking the poker against some hard substance. A sound is experiences by this means which is as deep and sonorous as a cathedral bell. It is due to the reinforcement of the vibrations of the poker in the hollow cavity of the ear. When we blow gently across a closed tube, such as the pipe of a key, the gentle fluttering of our breath is so reinforced by the resonance of the cavity that a whistle is produced. An organ-pipe gives forth its powerful note on the same principle; the prime source of the sound is only a gentle puff of wind blown against a sharp edge, this produces a flutter in the air, and some particular pulse of this fluttering is converted into a musical sound by the resonance of the associated column of air. If a tuning fork be sounded and held in front of the slit near the bottom of an organ pipe, the pipe will resound as if it had been blown into. But the pipe and the fork must yield the same note, or the former will not "speak." Any cavity will not fully resound to any sound. It is only when the note the pipe would give if blown into is the same as that given by the fork that the resonance is perfect.

A Cure for Neuralgic Headaches Faceaches, and Toothaches.

About ten years since, writes a correspondent of the *Builder*, I was laid up with an excruciating neuralgic headache, which seemed to encircle the ear of that side of the head alone effected. The idea that the headache had some thing to do with the ear as a center occurred to me, although in the ear itself there was no pain. I had a little almond oil, and also spirits, dropped into the ear, but without any good effect; when the thought suggested itself that perhaps a little of the anæsthetic ether (not the nitric) might do good, by deadening the nervous pain. I had some drops of rectified sulphuric ether, therefore, put into the ear; and, in the course of half an hour, my headache was entirely gone. I have since found, from both my own occasional experience and that of others, that ether, so applied, is in nearly all cases an effectual cure of those very painful headaches, faceaches, jawaches, and toothaches, which are commonly known as neuralgic and rheumatic. If a very severe case, two or three days may elapse, during which the pain may be apt to recur, especially from new and even slight exposure to draughts; but repeated application of half a dozen drops, or less, of ether, at a time, seems certain to subdue the most violent attack, sometimes in a very few minutes. A drop or two of almond or olive oil afterward put into the ear, I have thought, tended to protect from a new attack. As the ether sometimes gives pain in the ear for a moment while being applied, a single drop should first of all carefully be put in, and then drop, as the case will allow; but I have never suffered the least bad effect, either in my hearing or otherwise, from the use of ether in this way, nor have I heard of any from others who have tried it at my recommendation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A LADY WHO HAS SUFFERED FOR over five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia has been completely cured by one dose (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.—A perfectly pure soluble Indigo Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Each Bag in neat Box. Price 10 and 20 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the Plymouth Color Company, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York. TF

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Inflammation of the Kidneys and Urino-Genital Organs.—In all internal inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., caused by gravel or other local irritation, these medicines will effect a speedy and radical cure. Out of five hundred cases of persons afflicted with gravel and pronounced by eminent members of the faculty as "incurable," all who took these remedies recovered but one, and he, disparing of success, discontinued them after one weeks' use. Sold by all Druggists.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of FRY & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY C. FRY is authorized to settle up the business. HENRY C. FRY, } (Gen. Partners.
WM. A. SCOTT. }
DAVID M. LONG, Spc'l Partner.
Pittsburgh, March 3, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOLDS, dating from February 1st, 1868.
HENRY C. FRY,
FRANK SEMPLE,
JOHN D. REYNOLDS.

CRESCENT
FLINT GLASS WORKS.
FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOLDS
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE PRESSED, BLOWN, CUT AND ENGRAVED
TABLE FLINT GLASSWARE,
GAS AND KEROSENE SHADES.
Special attention given to Fine Cut and Engraved Table Ware.
NO. 6 WOOD STREET.
Will remove April 1st to No. 2 Merchant's Hotel, Smithfield street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., have this day, January 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips having sold their entire interest to J. G. Vanhook and J. Bruce McClelland. The business of the concern will be settled only by and continued by R. B. SMITHSON, J. G. VANHOOK, and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.
R. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

WE CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND to the favorable consideration of our former patrons our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.
eod

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT ADAMS and THOMAS ADAMS, doing business under the style of ADAMS & SON,
Moon, Allegheny county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business to be continued by THOMAS ADAMS, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and settle.
February 8, 1868. d*

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of CAMPE & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY E. CAMPE alone is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement of accounts.
CAMPE & FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of
W. H. McGEE & CO.,
For the purpose of carrying on the Merchant Tailoring Business in all its branches, at No. 103 Clair street.
W. H. McGEE,
A. C. McPHERSON.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our Firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm name as before.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c.; Vegetable and Flower Seeds of first quality. Union Seed, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the amount of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE
TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
NATIONAL BANKS.
The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 2D DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill State Tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 14th, 1857, and will remain open the usual time given for the same, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors are will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as well as other taxes are collected."
DAVID AIKEN, JR., County Treasurer.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN,
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY
A BANK OF
Discount and Deposit,
No. 67 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.
DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.
Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
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TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Wood Street, corner of Second.
A. BRADLEY, President.
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Capital, . $400,000.
Collections made on all points in the United States on most Favorable terms.
Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
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Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale o GOVERNMENT BONDS,
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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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FISH, FISH, FISH,
NO. 1 LARGE MACKEREL,
Very fine, put up in kitts for family use. No. 1 Large Mackerel for sale at retail. Also, New Cod Fish, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of
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LAKE SUPERIOR
WHITE FISH.
300 half bbls. White Fish;
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200 bbls Extra No. 1 Salt, full weight;
50 bbls Golden Drips, very fine,
In store and for sale by
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GROCERIES
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100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
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THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED,
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Sugars and Molasses.
329 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
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To arrive by the following Steamers:
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Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.
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Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,
Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Funder is needed. Prices reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 77 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,
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REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.
The assortment includes
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DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.
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Manufacturers of Every Description of
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Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactures in this country.
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Cassimeres,
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Less Than Manufacturers' Prices.
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ARE INVITED TO
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COMPARE PRICES.

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CASSIMERES,
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PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
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JUST IMPORTED,
And especially adapted to this Market.
VELVET CARPETS,
OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS. ENGLISH BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; INGRAINS AND HEMPS. THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Common Carpets,
25 CENTS A YARD.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
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CARPETS
HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED
Bottom Prices.
McCALLUM BROS.,
Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalelled since the close of the war.
Oil Cloths,
Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.
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AT
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,
21 FIFTH STREET.

FINANCIAL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.
NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST
TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.
LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Interest on the above Loans will locase on the 1st OF JULY, 1868,
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER,
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

MESSINA
ORANGES AND LEMONS,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St.
600 boxes prime Messina Oranges;
200 boxes prime Messina Lemons,
BEST OF THE SEASON,
TO ARRIVE EARLY IN THE WEEK, AND FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.
5,100 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
H. MIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.
IRON WORKS.
AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTUR

The Daily Commercial

PETROLEUM.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Discussion of Interesting Subjects.

Important Action Relative to Oil Tax.

A Committee to Visit Washington.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Convention Adjourns Sine Die.

The Excursion To-Day.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was called to order by the temporary Chairman, Mr. Long, who announced that the permanent President, Mr. Eells, of Cleveland, had arrived, and was present, and appointed Messrs. Charles Lockhart and R. T. Leech, as a committee to conduct him to the chair.

REMARKS OF MR. EELLS.

The President, on being conducted to the chair, said it would hardly be expected, at this late hour, that he should make any extended remarks. He would merely thank the Convention for the honor conferred upon his delegation and himself in choosing him to preside over their deliberations. They were assembled to consider questions of vital importance, not only to themselves as business men, but to all who use and enjoy the benefits of petroleum. The man who, ten years ago, would have predicted that the products of petroleum should have become of such vast importance to the country and to the world, would now be regarded as a prophet indeed. Petroleum had bestowed innumerable comforts and blessings upon both rich and poor, and millions of wealth upon the nation. While some who were present would be disposed in every proper manner to bear their share of the burden which the war had imposed on the country, he was opposed to the singling out of this useful and indispensable article as an object of special taxation.

It was a sound policy to put a tax upon all luxuries, but why should oil be selected as a special object of taxation? Not because it was a luxury, but simply because of its magnitude, and the certainty of securing a large revenue. One of the principal objects of this Convention should be, to secure such legislation from Congress as will relieve this important interest from the burdens which now threaten to crripple it. After again thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, the gentleman took the chair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TAXING PETROLEUM.

Mr. Downer, chairman of the Committee on Tax on Petroleum, submitted the following report:

Your Committee, appointed to consider the tax on petroleum, and to point out what action they deem necessary, respectfully leave to report and recommend the application to Congress for the entire removal of all special taxation on petroleum or its products, and give the following reasons:

Because it is contrary to the usages of Congress to place a special tax on any article of luxury or fancy, and the small general tax now paid on them has been found so cumbrous and detrimental that the wealthy efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury and Means are being employed ta alleviate or lessen them.

Because it needs no argument to prove that this article is a useful one, and one of as much use in a sense than 1 h : as best and nutritious food are luxuries, and that while some twenty-five or thirty millions dollars' worth of light in the world was produced in gely by the wasteful and medium classes of society, only but a small tax has been paid on the consumption of its $40,000,000 worth (exclusive of tax) is emphatically the light of the people, and pays a tax of two cents or quite one-twentieth per cent., and the about five million dollars of tax now collected, twenty-five millions of light would be, if duly collected, comes mainly out from those persons least able to pay it.

Because it is right, and proper, and desirable that Congress should so legislate as to permit the freedom and freest trade of all articles of commerce that a benevolent Providence has placed within its reach, conspicuous amongst which is petroleum, and that the articles that might be singled out for special and high tax, we know of none more inappropriate than coal and petroleum, which, in the bosom of mother earth, no sex packed away in the bosom of mother earth, for many ages and countless generations, and only breathed on its surface. When in after ages man's industry and ingenuity has developed and brought to light, such a wisdom could not have been and originated it, so that every human being may enjoy its blessing and comforts.

Because we have had three years' experience of the taxation of petroleum under the present law, and it is apparent to every manufacturer, if not to the whole community, instead of becoming better, it is lamantably worse.

Because we know of no new mode or appliance of old ones which will remedy the present evils, be either by the substitution of stamp or other marks, nor has the research of the Committee, desirous as they may be, been able to point out any more efficient than those already brought to notice.

Because it is the duty of all good governments to protect and not to crush industry and capital already embarked, by the too often repeated trial of new experiments, on the obstacles of long established ones. To us it is apparent that the honest refiner of petroleum must or get rid of the present vexatious regulations of the present tax, or in the home market give place to men engaged in the oil business, who will not permit them to harmonise with existing usages and customs, and it takes no prophetic vision to see that when once the home trade has become vicious and demoralized, that those engaged in the export will have to follow.

Because we are satisfied most of the frauds now so prevalent from the dishonesty of the gauger, or neglect of the Inspectors, or those having control of the packages of manufacture, of the exporter of the article, and the only crime can come from a higher integrity than now pervades the community; and whilst in some places the law is unnecessarily enforced and the refineries fast closing because they cannot live under the present duty, in other localities there is an active and unwholesome activity.

For these reasons your committee unanimously recommend the total removal of all special taxation on this article, and request that it may be treated by our legislators as having existed in the same manner as any other useful manufactures.

SAMUEL DOWNER,
W. C. SCOFIELD,
R. T. LEECH,
H. P. LONGMOOR,
M. B. CLARK.

The report was accepted and declared open for discussion.

MR. LAY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Lay said there were one or two suggestions which he had to make. The Convention should take the hint of Gen. Moorhead, and agree upon some definite action. It was only in this way that success could be attained. The report was sound in declaring that petroleum was not an article of luxury. It was not like whisky, wine or tobacco. It was strange that, after three years' experience in this matter, the idea still lingered in the minds of some of our members of Congress that petroleum was a luxury. The press had taken pains labors to disabuse their minds of this error. Again, there was an idea prevalent that a certain amount of revenue must be raised from oil. Now, if it be so that petroleum is not a luxury, then let Congress put it on the proper list of useful articles, and subject it to the same taxation as like manufactures of the country. If the Government puts one hundred per cent. on petroleum, as a luxury, and this cheats the trade, then they complain if the trade attempts to cheat them by evading the tax! (Applause.) Now it is asked to have petroleum put upon the list of useful articles, and graded accordingly. If a determined effort was made to this end, with the Committee of Ways and Means, it would no doubt be successful. He hoped the report would be unanimously adopted. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF MR FLAGLER.

Mr. Flagler said one point invited consideration. General Moorhead had stated that Congress had determined to reduce the expenses of the Government, and that taxation would be put down to the lowest notch. But might not the action of the Government be criticized in increasing the salaries of officials twenty per cent, and fitting up a grand pleasure excursion to the nations of Europe in order to show off Admiral Farragut? Was the Government really in this matter? He did not doubt the sincerity of General Moorhead, but it did seem as though the purpose of the Government was to get just as much money out of the people in the way of taxation as the people would stand.

Mr. Downer, having been called upon, made a few remarks, taking the ground that the subject now before the Convention, and the one about to be brought before it, were so closely identified as hardly to admit of separation in their discussion. It was important that the final action on both subjects should be unanimous, and consistent with the interests represented by each.

Mr. Kirk moved that the report now before the Convention be laid upon the table for the present.

Mr. Morgan asked what the object was in laying the report on the table.

Mr. Kirk replied that his motion was in response to the suggestion of Mr. Downer. The report now under discussion could be tabled until the Committee on Exports had made their report, when both subjects could be considered together.

Mr. Long thought this course would be wise, inasmuch as harmony of action was evidently desirable.

The motion to lay on the table was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BONDED OIL.

Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Bonded Oil, submitted the following report:

A very important matter to be considered is the tax proposed to be levied by Congress on refined oil for export. Any tax on it must, of necessity, be built upon the manufacturers of petroleum, to the immediate detriment and speedy destruction of home manufactories. This is already so apparent as to need but little comment.

In the first place the oil refining capacity of this country is much larger than can be profitably employed, even if all the petroleum produced in the world could be refined at home. This assertion is proven by the fact, that competition has reduced the margin for profit in refining now and a needful one to effectively to compel many manufacturers to stop their works a portion of the time. Indeed some have entirely and expensive works have shut down entirely, while others are run part of the time only in speculative operations. But the next place, and when once the home trade has become vicious and demoralized, that those engaged in the export will have to follow.

Because we are satisfied most of the frauds now so prevalent from the dishonesty of the gauger, or neglect of the Inspectors, or those having control of the packages of manufacture, of the exporter of the article, and the only crime can come from a higher integrity than now pervades the community; and whilst in some places the law is unnecessarily enforced and the refineries fast closing because they cannot live under the present duty, in other localities there is an active and unwholesome activity.

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